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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/008,565	11/13/2001	Peter F. Corbett	112056-0015	6718
24267	7590	07/11/2006	EXAMINER	
CESARI AND MCKENNA, LLP 88 BLACK FALCON AVENUE BOSTON, MA 02210			THAI, HANH B	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2163	

DATE MAILED: 07/11/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/008,565

Applicant(s)

CORBETT, PETER F.

Examiner

Hanh B. Thai

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on amendment filed 4/27/2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22, 38, 40, 41, 43, 44, 46 and 55-81 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22, 38, 40-41, 43-44, 46, 55-79 and 80-81 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

I. The following is a Final Office Action in response to the amendment filed on April 27, 2006. Independent claims 38, 40, 41, 43, 44 and 46 have been amended. Claims 23-37, 39, 42, 45 and 47-54 have been cancelled. Claims 80-81 are newly added. Claims 1-22, 38, 40-41, 43-44, 46, 55-79 and 80-81 are pending in this application.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments regarding combining a plurality of unbalanced strip arrays to form the balanced array of claims 1 and 38 has been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Stallmo clearly discloses organizing a plurality of disks of varying sizes of parity blocks "the first parity group and the second parity group" into multiple rectangles of disks that all contain the same number of blocks "balanced array" (summary; col.8, lines 45-51 and col.9, lines 15-67, Stallmo). Therefore, Stallmo's teaching of organizing a plurality of disks of varying size of the parity blocks to a form of the same size blocks "balanced array" still reads on the claimed "combining the first parity group and the second parity group to form a balance array"

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1, 3, 8-12, 14-22, 55-58 and 61-81 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Stallmo et al. (US 6,052,759) of record.

Regarding claim 1, Stallmo discloses a method for enabling parity declustering in a balanced parity array of a storage system, the method comprising the steps of:

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- combining a plurality of unbalanced stripe arrays, each unbalance stripe array storing an unequal number of blocks per disk, to form the balanced array, the balanced array storing substantially the same number of blocks on all disks, each unbalanced stripe array having parity blocks on a set of storage devices that are disjoint from a set of storage devices storing data blocks (summary; col.8, lines 45-51 and col.9, lines 15-67, Stallmo discloses organizing a plurality of disks of varying sizes of parity blocks “a plurality of unbalanced stripe arrays” into multiple rectangles of disks that all contain the same number of blocks “balanced array”); and
- distributing assignment of storage devices to parity groups throughout the balanced array (col.7, line 66 to col.8, line 3).

Regarding claim 3, Stallmo discloses wherein the storage system is a filer (col.7, lines 36-42 and col.8, lines 5-9).

Regarding claim 8, Stallmo discloses the steps of configuring the balanced array as a RAID-4 style array; initially under-populating the array with storage devices; and adding storage devices until a fully populated array of predetermined size is achieved (abstract, Fig.1, Fig.4 and col.9, line 47 to col. 10, line 7).

Regarding claim 9, Stallmo discloses that the storage devices are disks (summary and col.9, lines 14-20).

Regarding claim 10, Stallmo discloses a system that enables parity declustering in a balanced parity array of a storage system, the system comprising:

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- a plurality of storage devices, each storage device divided into blocks that are further organized into stripes, wherein each stripe contains data and parity blocks from each of the devices of the balanced array (summary; col.8, lines 45-51 and col. 9, lines 14-20, Stallmo discloses storage disk is divided into “squares” blocks);
- a storage operating system including a storage layer configured to implement a parity assignment technique that distributes assignment of devices to parity groups throughout the balanced array (summary; col.7, line 66 to col.8, line 3 and lines 45-51); and
- a processing element configured to execute the operating system to thereby invoke storage access operations to and from the balanced array in accordance with the concentrated parity technique (summary; col.7, line 66 to col.8, line 3 and lines 45-51).

Regarding claim 11, Stallmo discloses the storage layer further combines a plurality of unbalanced stripe arrays to form the balanced array, each unbalanced stripe array having parity blocks on a set of storage devices that are disjoint from a set of storage devices storing data blocks (col.8, lines 45-51 and col. 9, lines 14-20).

Regarding claim 12, Stallmo further discloses the storage devices are disks and wherein the storage layer is a RAID layer (abstract and summary).

Regarding claim 14, Stallmo discloses the storage system is a network-attached storage appliance (Figs.1-4 and corresponding text, Stallmo).

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Regarding claim 15, Stallmo discloses that the storage devices are one of video tape, optical, DVD, magnetic tape and bubble memory devices ("306", Fig.3).

Regarding claim 16, Stallmo further discloses that the storage devices are media adapted to store information contained within the data and parity blocks (col.8, lines 45-51 and col. 9, lines 14-20).

Regarding claims 17 and 20, Stallmo discloses an apparatus for enabling parity declustering in a balanced parity array of a storage system, the apparatus comprising:

- means for combining a plurality of unbalanced stripe arrays to form the balanced array, each unbalanced stripe array having parity blocks on a set of storage devices that are disjoint from a set of storage devices storing data blocks (summary; col.8, lines 45-51, Stallmo discloses organizing a plurality of disks of varying sizes of data blocks "a plurality of unbalanced stripe arrays" into multiple rectangles of disks that all contain the same number of blocks "balanced array"); and
- means for distributing assignment of devices to parity groups throughout the balanced array such that all storage devices contain the same amount of data or parity information (col.7, line 66 to col.8, line 3).

Regarding claims 18 and 21, Stallmo further discloses means for dividing each storage device into blocks; and means for organizing the blocks into stripes across the devices, wherein each stripe contains data and parity blocks from each of the devices of the balanced array (summary; col.8, lines 45-51).

Regarding claims 19 and 22, Stallmo further discloses the selecting patterns of characters representing data storage devices of a stripe (summary and Figs.4-5).

Regarding claims 55 and 71, Stallmo discloses a computer implemented method for enabling parity declustering of a storage system, the method comprising the steps of:

providing a first array of storage devices for storing data blocks and parity blocks, the data blocks organized into at least one parity group associated with the parity blocks, the first array storing an unequal number of blocks on differing ones of the storage devices (summary; col.8, lines 45-51, and col.9, lines 46-53. Stallmo discloses the “first level” corresponding to “a first array”);

providing a second array of storage devices for storing data blocks and parity blocks, the data blocks organized into at least one parity group associated with the parity blocks, the second array storing an unequal number of blocks on differing ones of the storage devices (summary; col.8, lines 45-51, and col.9, lines 46-53. Stallmo discloses the “second level” corresponding to “a second array”);

combining the first and second arrays to form a combined array having substantially the same number of blocks stored on each storage device of the combined array (summary; col.8, lines 45-51, Stallmo discloses organizing a plurality of disks of varying sizes of data blocks “a plurality of unbalanced stripe arrays” into multiple rectangles of disks that all contain the same number of blocks “balanced array”); and

changing the association of data blocks with parity groups in the first array and the second array so that each parity group is associated with data blocks that are distributed

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substantially uniformly throughout the storage devices that store data blocks in the combined array (col.6, lines 25-34; col.8, lines 45-51, and col.9, lines 46-53).

Regarding claim 56, Stallmo discloses organizing the data and parity blocks into stripes across the storage devices (col.8, lines 45-51, and col.9, lines 46-53).

Regarding claim 57, Stallmo discloses wherein the step of redistributing comprises the step of changing the association of the data storage devices with parity groups from stripe to stripe in the combined array (col.6, lines 25-34; col.8, lines 45-51, and col.9, lines 46-53).

Regarding claim 58, Stallmo discloses wherein the step of changing comprises the step of selecting differing patterns of characters representing data storage devices of a stripe (col.6, lines 25-34; col.8, lines 45-51, and col.9, lines 46-53).

Regarding claim 61, Stallmo discloses wherein the storage devices are disk drives (col.8, lines 45-51, and col.9, lines 46-53)

Regarding claims 62 and 72-73, Stallmo discloses a computer-implemented method for enabling parity declustering of a storage array having a plurality of storage devices, the method comprising the steps of:

- dividing each storage device into blocks (col.9, lines 14-20 and lines 46-53.
Stallmo discloses a plurality of “squares” corresponding to “blocks”).
- organizing the blocks into a plurality of stripes across the storage devices, wherein each stripe contains data and parity blocks (col.9, lines 40-45 and col.11, lines 7-10).

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- storing data in data blocks and parity information in parity blocks, the parity blocks storing parity information for a plurality of parity groups (Fig.8; col. 11, lines 7-10 and lines 50-67); and
- varying the association of the storage devices to parity groups from stripe to stripe in the storage array such that each parity group is associated with data blocks that are distributed substantially uniformly throughout the storage devices that store data blocks in the storage array (col.6, lines 25-34; col.9, lines 40-45 and col.11, lines 7-10).

Regarding claim 63, Stallmo discloses wherein the step of changing comprises the step of selecting differing patterns of characters representing data storage devices of a stripe to thereby change the association of data blocks with parity groups from stripe to stripe of the storage array (col.6, lines 25-34; col.9, lines 40-45 and col.11, lines 7-10).

Regarding claims 64 and 78-79, Stallmo discloses an apparatus for enabling parity declustering of a storage system, the apparatus comprising:

- a first array of storage devices for storing data blocks and parity blocks, the data blocks organized into at least one parity group associated with the parity blocks, the first array storing an unequal number of blocks on differing ones of the storage devices (summary; col.8, lines 45-51, and col.9, lines 46-53. Stallmo discloses the “first level” corresponding to “a first array”);
- a second array of storage devices for storing data blocks and parity blocks, the data blocks organized into at least one parity group associated with the parity blocks, the second array storing an unequal number of blocks on differing ones

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of the storage devices (summary; col.8, lines 45-51, and col.9, lines 46-53.

Stallmo discloses the “second level” corresponding to “a second array”);

- a storage operating system configured to combine the first and second arrays to form a combined array having substantially the same number of blocks stored on each storage device of the combined array, and configured to change the association of data blocks with parity groups in the first array and the second array so that each parity group is associated with data blocks that are distributed substantially uniformly throughout the storage devices that store data blocks in the combined array (summary; col.8, lines 45-51, Stallmo discloses organizing a plurality of disks of varying sizes of data blocks “a plurality of unbalanced stripe arrays” into multiple rectangles of disks that all contain the same number of blocks “balanced array”).

Regarding claim 65, Stallmo discloses wherein each the blocks are organized into stripes across the storage devices (col.8, lines 5-52; col.9, lines 14-20 and lines 46-53 and col.11, lines 7-10).

Regarding claim 66, Stallmo discloses wherein the storage devices are disk drives (col.8, lines 5-52).

Regarding claim 67, Stallmo discloses wherein the storage devices are one of video tape, optical, DVD, magnetic tape and bubble memory devices (summary and col.8, lines 35-44).

Regarding claim 68, Stallmo discloses wherein the system is a network-attached storage appliance.

Regarding claim 69, Stallmo discloses an apparatus for enabling parity declustering of a storage array having a plurality of storage devices, the system comprising:

- a storage operating system configured to divide each storage device into blocks and organize the blocks into a plurality of stripes across the storage devices, wherein each stripe contains data and parity blocks and store data in data blocks and parity information in parity blocks, the parity blocks storing parity information for a plurality of parity groups (col.9, lines 14-20 and lines 46-53 and col.11, lines 7-10. Stallmo discloses a plurality of “squares” corresponding to “blocks”);
- the storage operating system further configured to vary the association of the storage devices to parity groups from stripe to stripe in the storage array such that, each parity group is associated with data blocks that are distributed substantially uniformly throughout the storage devices that store data blocks in the storage array (col.6, lines 25-34; col.9, lines 40-45 and col.11, lines 7-10).

Regarding claim 70, Stallmo discloses wherein the storage operating system is configured to select differing patterns of characters representing data storage devices of a stripe to thereby change the association of data blocks with parity groups from stripe to stripe of the storage array (col.6, lines 25-34; col.9, lines 40-45 and col.11, lines 7-10).

Regarding claim 74, Stallmo discloses wherein each unbalanced stripe array has fewer parity blocks per disk than data blocks per disk (col.15, lines 51-62 and col.20, lines 15-29, Stallmo).

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Regarding claim 75, Stallmo discloses wherein each unbalanced stripe array has fewer parity blocks per disk than data blocks per disk (col.14, lines 4-10; col.15, lines 51-62 and col.20, lines 15-29, Stallmo).

Regarding claims 76 and 77, Stallmo discloses an apparatus for parity declustering in a storage system, the apparatus comprising:

- a storage operating system configured to combine a plurality of first arrays of storage devices, each first array storing an unequal number of blocks per storage device, to form a second array, the second array storing substantially the same number of blocks on all storage devices (summary; col.8, lines 45-51, Stallmo discloses organizing a plurality of disks of varying sizes of data blocks “a plurality of unbalanced stripe arrays” into multiple rectangles of disks that all contain the same number of blocks “balanced array”);
- the storage operating system further configured to redistribute the assignment storage devices to parity groups in the second array so that each storage device will have a substantially equal number of blocks associated with each parity group (col.7, line 66 to col.8, line 3).

Regarding claims 80-81, Stallmo discloses a method for enabling a balanced arrangement of a storage system, the method comprising the steps of:

creating a plurality of unbalanced stripe arrangements with each unbalanced stripe arrangement storing an unequal number of blocks per disk in an array of disks (summary; col.8, lines 35-61, Stallmo);

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combining the plurality of unbalanced stripe arrangements to form the balanced arrangement, with the balanced arrangement storing substantially the same number of blocks per disk in the array of disks (col.8, lines 45-51 and col. 9, lines 14-20, Stallmo);

storing parity blocks across one or more disks in the array of disks to create one or more parity groups (col. 9, lines 54-67, Stallmo);

storing data blocks across the remaining disks of the disks in the array with the parity blocks and the data blocks stored on different disks of the array (col. 9, lines 54-67 and col.12, lines 15-30nm, Stallmo); and

assigning storage devices to different parity groups throughout the balanced arrangement (col.8, lines 45-51; col. 9, lines 14-20; col.20, lines 26-29 and lines 50-55, Stallmo).

4. Claims 38, 40-41, 43-44 and 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Burton et al. (US Pub. 2003/0074527) of record, in view of Stallmo et al. (US 6,052,759) of record.

Regarding claims 38 and 40, Burton discloses a method for declustering a parity array having a plurality of storage devices, the method comprising the steps of:

- assigning a first plurality of data and parity blocks to a first parity group ([0017]; [0018]; [0019] and [0021]-[0025], Burton discloses a computer system include an adaptor to manage the plurality of storage disk drives whereas the storage device is assigned to span and organized into strips contains parity and data); and
- assigning a second plurality of data and parity blocks to a second parity group, the first and second parity groups being independent from each other and

distributed throughout the plurality of storage devices of the parity array ([0017]; [0018]; [0019]; [0021]; [0025] and Fig.2. Burton shows in Fig.2 that the parity group in span1 is different from span2, span3. Therefore, they are considered being independent from each other).

Burton, however, does not disclose combining the first parity group and the second parity group to form a balance array. Stallmo discloses organizing a plurality of disks of varying sizes of parity blocks “the first parity group and the second parity group” into multiple rectangles of disks that all contain the same number of blocks “balanced array” (summary; col.8, lines 45-51 and col.9, lines 15-67, Stallmo). Therefore, Stallmo’s teaching of organizing a plurality of disks of varying size of the parity blocks to a form of the same size blocks “balanced array” reads on the claimed “combining the first parity group and the second parity group to form a balance array”. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Burton to include the claimed features as taught by Stallmo. The motivation of doing so would have been to increase the system’s performance, efficiency and it is cheap (col.5, lines 18-33, Stallmo).

Regarding claims 41 and 43, Burton discloses a declustered parity array, comprising:

- a plurality of storage devices having a first and second parity group (abstract; [0017]; [0018]; [0019]; [0021]-[0025], Burton);
- a first plurality of data and parity blocks assigned to the first parity group; and a second plurality of data and parity blocks assigned to the second parity group, the first and second parity groups being independent from each other and

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distributed throughout the plurality of storage devices of the parity array ([0017]; [0018]; [0019]; [0021]; [0025] and Fig.2. Burton shows in Fig.2 that the parity group in span1 is different from span2, span3. Therefore, they are considered being independent from each other).

- Burton, however, does not disclose combining the first parity group and the second parity group to form a balance array. Stallmo discloses organizing a plurality of disks of varying sizes of parity blocks “the first parity group and the second parity group” into multiple rectangles of disks that all contain the same number of blocks “balanced array” (summary; col.8, lines 45-51 and col.9, lines 15-67, Stallmo). Therefore, Stallmo’s teaching of organizing a plurality of disks of varying size of the parity blocks to a form of the same size blocks “balanced array” reads on the claimed “combining the first parity group and the second parity group to form a balance array”. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Burton to include the claimed features as taught by Stallmo. The motivation of doing so would have been to increase the system’s performance, efficiency and it is cheap (col.5, lines 18-33, Stallmo).

Regarding claims 44 and 46, Burton discloses a declustered parity array, comprising:

- a plurality of storage devices (abstract; [0017]; [0018]; [0019]; [0021]-[0025], Burton);
- means for assigning a first plurality of data and parity blocks to a first parity group ([0017]; [0018]; [0019] and [0021]-[0025], Burton discloses a computer

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system include an adaptor to manage the plurality of storage disk drives whereas the storage device is assigned to span and organized into strips contains parity and data); and

- means for assigning a second plurality of data and parity blocks to a second parity group, the first and second parity groups being independent from each other and distributed throughout the plurality of storage devices of the parity array ([0017]; [0018]; [0019]; [0021]-[0025] and Fig.2. Burton shows in Fig.2 that the parity group in span1 is different from span2, span3. Therefore, they are considered being independent from each other).
- Burton, however, does not disclose combining the first parity group and the second parity group to form a balance array. Stallmo discloses organizing a plurality of disks of varying sizes of parity blocks “the first parity group and the second parity group” into multiple rectangles of disks that all contain the same number of blocks “balanced array” (summary; col.8, lines 45-51 and col.9, lines 15-67, Stallmo). Therefore, Stallmo’s teaching of organizing a plurality of disks of varying size of the parity blocks to a form of the same size blocks “balanced array” reads on the claimed “combining the first parity group and the second parity group to form a balance array”. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Burton to include the claimed features as taught by Stallmo. The motivation of doing so would have been to increase the system’s performance, efficiency and it is cheap (col.5, lines 18-33, Stallmo).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 2 and 4-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stallmo et al. (US 6,052,759) previous cited in view of Baylor et al. (US Patent no. 5,862,158).

Regarding claim 2, Stallmo discloses all of the claimed limitations as discussed above except that all surviving data storage devices are loaded uniformly during reconstruction of the failed storage device or devices. Baylor discloses a method for providing fault tolerance against double device failures in multiple device systems including the steps of surviving data storage devices and reconstructing storage device failures (col. 2, lines 28-55 and col.4, line 61 to col.5, line 4, Baylor). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Stallmo to include the claimed limitation as taught by Baylor. The motivation of doing so would have been to enhance the storage device system's availability.

Regarding claim 4, Stallmo discloses all of the claimed limitations as discussed above except the steps of dividing each storage device into blocks; and organizing the blocks into stripes across the devices, wherein each stripe contain data and parity blocks from each of the devices of the balanced array. Baylor discloses a method for providing fault tolerance against double device failures in multiple device systems that storage device is divided into multiple data blocks and organized the blocks into a set of data stripes (col.2, lines 28-55 and col.4, line 61 to col.5, line 4, Baylor). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

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the invention was made to modify Stallmo to include the claimed limitation as taught by Baylor.

The motivation of doing so would have been to enhance the storage device system's availability.

Regarding claim 5, Stallmo/Baylor combination further discloses the step of selecting patterns of characters representing data storage devices of a stripe to thereby change the association of the data storage devices with parity groups from stripe to stripe of the balanced array (see col.3, lines 28-45; col.4, lines 6-28, Baylor).

Regarding claim 6, Stallmo/Baylor combination further discloses that the characters are binary numbers (col. 5, lines 1-3, Baylor).

6. Claims 7, 13 and 59-60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stallmo et al. (US 6,052,759) previous cited in view of Baylor et al. (US Patent no. 5,862,158) and further in view of Karr (US Patent no. 3,993,862).

Regarding claims 7 and 59-60, Stallmo and Baylor combination discloses all of the claimed limitation as discussed above, except "the characters are ternary numbers." Karr, however, discloses a system for compressing source data whereat the characters is ternary numbers (see col.4, lines 4-63, Karr). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Stallmo and Baylor including the claimed feature as taught by Karr. The motivation of doing so would have been to increase the system's performance, efficiency and it is cheap (col.5, lines 18-33, Stallmo).

Regarding claim 13, Stallmo/Baylor /Karr discloses the RAID layer is implemented in logic circuitry (see Fig.3-5 and corresponding text, Karr).

Conclusion

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7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Kedem (US 6,154,853) discloses method and apparatus for dynamic sparing in a RAID storage system.

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hanh B. Thai whose telephone number is 571-272-4029. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 AM - 4:30 PM.

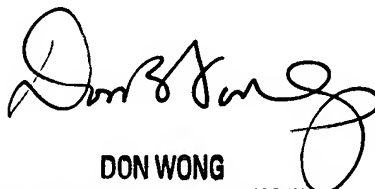
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Don Wong can be reached on 571-272-1834. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Hanh B Thai
Examiner
Art Unit 2163

June 27, 2006



DON WONG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100